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CHURCH MUSIC.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

——"*All the train*
Sung hallelujahs, as the sound of seas."—MILTON.

Again! oh sound those anthem notes again!
Through the arch'd roof in triumph to the sky!
Bid the old tombs give echoes to the strain,
The banners tremble, as with victory!

Sing them once more! they waft my soul away,
High where no shadow of the past is thrown,
No earthly passion, thro' the exulting lay,
Breathes mournfully one haunting under-tone.

All is of Heaven!—yet wherefore to mine eye,
Gush the quick tears unbidden from their source,
E'en while the waves of that strong harmony
Sweep with my spirit on their sounding course.

Wherefore must rapture its full tide reveal,
Thus by the signs betokening sorrow's power?
Oh! is it not, that humbly we may feel
Our nature's limits in its proudest hour.

THE QUAKER.

"Vox faucibus haesit."—*Virg.*
"They were all mum."

Atheists, Deists, Theophilanthropists, Jews, Chinese, Mahometans, Trinitarians, Athanasians, Sabellians, Arians, Necessarians, Materialists. Socinians, Calvinists, Sublapsarians, Arminians, Baxterians, Antinomians, Papists, Greek Church, Protestants, Lutherans, Hugonots, Episcopalians, Dissenters, Kirk of Scotland, Seceders, Presbyterians, Independants, Brownists, Pædobaptists, Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, New Methodists, Jumpers, Universalists, Destructionists, Sabbatarians, Moravians, Sandemanians, Hutchinsonians, Dunkers, Shakers, Mystics, Swedenborgians, and Millenarians,—embrace all the degenerate race of Adam, if we may except the few miserable followers of Joe Smith.

Of all these the Quakers come nearest to the line of virtue. Their religion is distinguished by no frantic gesture nor incoherent rant.—It is not the blaze and crackle of dry pine, that subsides in a moment; but the steady light and heat of white oak, with the addition of a few coals.

The Quakers differ from the rest of the world, even in the outward man. *Our* hair is rumpled and crumpled; *their's* is slick and smooth—*our's* is at one time *a la Brutus*, at another *a la Titus*; *their's* as Smollet said of Roderick Random's hangs like a pound of candles. Our hats, too, generally appear under the arm; their's, when once mounted *secundem artem*, become as it were, a part of the system, and are never doffed, except to that venerable personage, Father Time. *We* have buttons and shirtees;—they buttonholes and shirts. Their walk too is peculiarly their own. Of the zigzags and rigadoon and shuffle of the fashionable world, they take no cognizance. *We* move in the third position; they in lines parallel, and turn in rectangles. Lastly, they are wonderfully stiff as to the cut and fashion of their garments; never deviating from the broad pattern laid down by the founder of the sect;—

"And viewing with contempt and scorn
"Those 'master spirits'"——and——

Having thus treated of the *external* or *bark* of the Quakers, which, like that of the cocoa nut, is rough and rigid, we come to the *internal*,—which like that also, is wonderfully sweet and pleasant. And first, they are a humble peace-making sect. They are neither ambitious of honors or titles; considering D. D. F. R. S. and in fact the whole alphabet, of little or no consequence—wisely judging that the only way to avoid a slip from the ladder of Fame is, not to mount it. When smitten on the one cheek, they not only yield the other, but continue to whirl round like a whip top. They never return blows for the grossest insults, though it is said that they are sometimes ardent in giving their enemies the hug fraternal. It is likewise a notorious fact, that of all those who abandoned Europe for our native wilds, the Quakers alone obtained a settlement unmarked with blood.

2d. They are an honest people. What eye has seen a Quaker at the bar of justice? What dungeon has echoed with the clank of their chains? They have no more to do with crim. con. and sheep-stealing, than an alderman has with dried herring.

3d. They are a benevolent people. To an alms-house they are strangers; yet you meet in the street no Quaker begging for meat and drink and money, and what is far worse, no Quaker with a *subscription paper*. Should one of them, through age or misfortune, be in want of the necessaries of life, he finds immediate relief on the table of his brother, and ease and comfort near his hospitable fire. He is never thrown out to buffet the charity of the world,—that shifting wind, which continually agitates us on the sea of misfortune, yet wafts us to no desired heaven.

We have thus endeavored to show that the Quakers, are an honest, peaceable, and benevolent people. they are also an ancient people. It is indeed the general opinion, that the founder of this sect was George Fox, who flourished about the middle of the last century. This however has been controverted by an ingenious writer, who maintains that there is a similarity in their sentiments to those of the ancient Druids. We go further, Albertus, in his great work *de Mundo*, says, they were 'in high repute' in his time; and Virgil evidently alludes to them in that fine passage, *Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant.* A wonderful proof of the estimation in which they were then held, since to them only could he trust the narration of his hero.

To conclude, we see in that rough exterior meekness, piety, honesty, and above all, good will towards men, that is Religion's purest gem. There is an ingenuousness about them, that wins at the first glance, and I may add, a kind of buckram reputation impervious to the shaft of scandal. D.

THE WORLD.—This world is an agreeable world after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity; and listen to harmony where we before could hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; we cannot expect to sail on a summer sea forever, yet if we preserve a calm eye and steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm as to avoid the quicksands, and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family! We are all travelling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the same free air, we are subject to the same bounty, and we shall all lie down on the bosom of our common mother.—It is not becoming then that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should deceive neighbor. We pity that man who can harbor enmity against his fellows; he loses half the enjoyment of life; he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the voice of scandal; breathe the spirit of charity from our lips; and from our hearts let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as from a fountain—so the "golden age" will become no fiction, and the "island of the blessed" bloom in more than Hesperian beauty.

HOW A LONDON SAUSAGE MAKER MADE SAUSAGES OF HIS OWN BODY!

They walked some distance, Mr. Pickwick trotting on before, plunged in profound meditation, and Sam following on behind, with a countenance expressive of the most enviable and easy defiance of every thing and every body, when the latter, was always especially anxious to impart to his master any exclusive information he possessed, quickened his pace until he was close at Mr. Pickwick's heels; and pointing up at a house they were passing, said, Wery nice pork shop that 'ere, Sir. Yes, it seems so, said Mr. Pickwick. Celebrated Sassage factory, said Sam. Is it? said Mr. Pickwick. Is it! returned Sam with some indignation, I should rather think it was. Why Sir, bless your innocent eyebrowe that's vere the mysterious disappearance of a respectable tradesman took place four yeare ago. You dont mean to say he was burked, Sam? said Mr. Pickwick looking, hastily around. No I dont indeed, Sir, replied Mr. Weller, I vish I did, far worse than that. He was the master o' that ere shop, Sir, and the inwenter o' the patent never-leaves-off-sassage-steam-ingines, as 'oud swallar up a pavin stone if you put it too near, and grind it into sassages as easy, as if it was a tender baby.—Werry proud o' that machine he was, as it was nat'ral he should be; and he'd stand down in the cellar a lookin' at it ven it was in full play, till he got quite melancholy with joy. A werry happy man he'd ha' been, Sir, in the procession o' that 'ere ingine and two more lovely hinfants besides, if it had'nt been for his wife who was a most owdacious wixin. She was always a follerin' him about, and dinnin' in his ears, till at last he could'nt stand it no longer. I'll tell you what it is my dear, he says one day, if you perceive in this sort of amusement, I'm blessed, if I don't go away to Meriker, and that's all about it. You're a idle willin' says she, 'and I wish the 'Merikens joy o' their bargain.' After vich she keeps on abusin' for half an hour, and then runs into the little parlor behind the shop, sets to a screamin', says he'll be the death on her, and falls in in a fit which lasted for three good hours, one of them fits which is all screamin' and kickin'. Well next mornin' the husband was missin'. He had'nt taken nothin' from the till—had'nt even put on his great coat so it was quite clear he had't gone to Merriker. Did'nt come back next day, did'nt come back next week, the Misses had bills printed sayin' that if he'd come back, he should be forgiven every thin'—(which was very liberal, seein' that he had'nt done nothin' at all,) all the canals dragged, and for two months afterwards veneever a body was turned up it was carried as a reg'lar thing to the sassage shop. Hows'ever none on 'em answered, so they gave it out that he had run away, and she kept on the business. One Saturday night a little thin old gem'lim'in comes into the shop in a great passion, and says Are you the missis o' this here shop; Yes I am, says she. Well Ma'am, says he, then I've just looked in to say, that me and my family ain't goin' to be choaked for nothin', and more than that Ma'am, he says you'll allow me to observe, that as you dont use the primest parts of the meat in the manufacture o' sassages, I think you'd find beef quite as cheap as buttons.' Buttons, Sir! says she, Buttons, Ma'am says the little old gentleman, unfolding a bit of paper, and shewin' twenty or thirty halves o' buttons. Nice seasonin' for sassages, is trouses' buttons. They're my husband's buttons, says the widder, beginnin' to faint. What! screams the little old gent'lm'im, turnin' werry pale. I see it all, says the widder; in a fit of temporary insanity he rashly converted himself into sassages!—And so he had Sir, said Mr. Weller, looking steadily into Mr. Pickwick's horror-stricken countenance, or else he'd been draw,d into the ingine, but however that might ha' been, the little old gent'lm'n who had been remarkably partial to sassages all his life rushed out o' the shop in a wild state, and was never heerd on arterwards.—Pickwick papers.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

MR. MADISON'S WORKS.

We understand that the correspondence and other writings of Mr. Madison which have been selected for the press (exclusive of Debates, &c.,) will contain matter sufficient to form six volumes, at least, of equal size with Tucker's Life of Jefferson. Three volumes (among them the Costitutional one) are ready for publication, and parts of others, equal to one entire volume, have been transcribed. Three will be of an historical nature, legislative and administrative; and including of the former, proceedings of the Virginia Legislature before, and of the Congress from the commencement of the new Government, till the close of his service in those bodies; tracing Republican views of the events of the latter period, and running through subsequent administrations. The subjects of the residue of his writings are political, political economy, law of nations, juridical, &c., and miscellaneous.

We are favored with a specimen of the correspondence of late date, which is copied from the first name on the file, addressed to the Rev. [illegible], on the *Separation of Religion and Government*. It touches one of the most important subjects which can occupy the human mind--It is discussed in that enlarged and liberal manner which characterises the enlightened mind of its author.

To the Rev'd. Mr. Adams, Charleston, S. Carolina.

I received, in due time, the printed copy of your Convention Sermon, on the relation of Christianity to Civil Government, with a manuscript request of my opinion on the subject.

There appears to be in the nature of man, what ensures his belief in an invisible cause of his present existence, and an anticipation of his furture existence.—Hence the propensities and susceptibilities on the care of religion, which, with a few doubtful or individual exceptions, have prevailed throughout the world.

Waiving the rights of conscience, not included in the surrender, implied by the social state, and more or less invaded by all Religious Establishments, the simple question to be decided is, whether a support of the best and purest religion, the Christian Religion itself, ought not, so far at least as pecuniary means are involved, to be provided for by the Government, rather than be left to the voluntary provisions of those who profess it. And, on this question experience will be an admitted umpire, the more adequate as the connection between governments and Religion has existed in such various degrees and forms, and now can be compared with examples where that connection has been entirely dissolved.

In the Papal system, Government and Religion are in a manner consolidated, and that is found to be the worst of Governments.

In most of the Governments of the old world, the legal establishment of a particular religion, without any or with very little toleration of others, makes a part of the political and civil organization; and there are few of the most enlightened judges, who will maintain that the system has been favorable either to Religion or to Government.

Until Holland ventured on the experiment of combining a liberal toleration with the establishment of a particular Creed, it was taken for granted that an exclusive establishment was essential; and, notwithstanding the light thrown on the subject by that experiment, the prevailing opinion in Europe, (England not excepted) has been, that Religion could not be preserved without the support of Government, nor Government be supported without an established religion—that there must be at least, an alliance of some sort between them.

It remained for North America to bring the great and interesting subject, to a fair, and finally to a decisive test.

In the Colonial state of this country, there were four examples: Rhode Island, New Jersy, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the greater part of New York, where there were no Religious Establishments—the support of religion being left to the voluntary associations and contributions of individuals—and certainly the religous condition of those Colonies, will well bear a comparison with that where establishments existed.

As it may be suggested, that experiments made in Colonies more or less under the control of a Foreign Government, had not the full scope necessary to display their tendency—it is fortunate that the appeal can now be made to their effects, under a complete exemption from any such control. It is true, that the New England States have not discontinued establishments of Religion, formed under very peculiar circumstances—but they have, by successive relaxations, advanced towards the prevailing example —and without any evidence of disadvantage either to Religion or good Government.

And if we turn to the Southern States, where there was, previous to the Declaration of Independence, a legal provision for the support of Religion, and since that event, a surrender of it to a spontaneous support by the people, it may be said, that the difference amounts nearly to a contrast in the greater purity and industry of the Pastors, and in the greater devotion of their flocks, in the latter period than in the former. In Virginia the contrast is particularly striking, to those whose memories can make the comparison.

It will not be denied, that causes other than the abolition of the legal establishment of Religion, are to be taken into view in my accounting for the change in the Religious character of the communnity. But the existing character, distinguished as it is by its religious features, and the lapse of time, now more than 50 years, since the legal support of Religion was withdrawn, sufficiently prove that it does not need the support of Government. And it will scarcely by the exemption of Religion from its cognizance or its pecuniary aid.

The apprehension of some seems to be, that Religion, left entirly to itself, may run into extravagances injurious both to Religion and to social order; but besides the question whether the interference of Government *in any form*, would not be more likely to increase than control the tendency, it is a safe calculation that in this as in other cases of excessive excitment, reason will gradually regain its ascendancy.—Great evil may arise from a remedy which is to vibrate to the opposite extreme.

Under another aspect of the subject, there may be less danger that Religion, if left to itself, will suffer from a failure of the pecuniary support applicable to it, then that an omission of the public authorities to limit the duration of their charters to Religous corporations, and the amount of property acquirable by them, may tend to an injurious accumulation of wealth from the lavish donations and bequests prompted by a pious zeal or by an atoning remorse, Some monitory examples have already appeared.

Whilst I thus frankly express my view of the subject presented in your sermon, I must do you the justice to observe, that you have very ably maintained yours. I must admit, moreover, that it may not be easy, in every possible case, to trace the line of separation between the rights of Religion and the civil authority, with such distinctness as to avoid collisions and doubts on unessential points. The tendency to an usurpation on one side or the other, or to a corrupting coalition or allance between them, will be best guarded against by an entire abstinence of the Government from interference in any way whatever, beyond the necessity of preserving public order, and protecting each sect against trespasses on its legal rights by others.

I owe you, sir, an apology for the delay in complying with the request of my opinion on the subject discussed in your sermon; if not also for the brevity, and it may be thought crudeness of the opinion itself. I must rest the apology on my great age, now in its 83d year, with more than the ordinary infirmities, and especially on the effect of a Chronic Rheumatism, combined with both, which makes my hand and fingers as averse to the pen as they are awkward in the use of it. Be pleased to accept, sir, a tender of my cordial and respectful salutations.—

JAMES MADISON.

Wrong Estimate of the Professions.—We think there is one radical error in society, viz: a universal disposition to underate the mechanical professions, when contrasted with what are termed the "learned professions," and with almost all other avocations. Does the rich and respectable mechanic—the artizen—the architect—he who rears our public and private edifices—the builder of our sesses? When he comes to decide upon the path his sons shall pursue—is it not too often the case that an overweaning disposition is displayed to make them lawyers, doctors, ministers, merchants—any thing but to bring them up at the respectable calling of their parent? And let us ask, is not the same thing true of every other class in the community? It is the wrong estimate of the comparative respectability of the different pursuits, that causes so dangerous an error. We would not stifle genius nor deride learning—nor do we entertain the least disrespect to any profession—but we would have our sons taught to believe, and made to feel, that it is far more honorable to learn some handicraft, by the practice of which they can live in independence and honor—than to be crowded into the always overflowing ranks of "professions," which will not yield their bread—and which but too often lead to the entire prostration of the better feelings of the human heart, in low cunning, duplicity and knavery. Who are the props and pillars of our public edifice? Who are the "bone and muscle" of society? We say the mechanics and husbandmen of the land: From the ranks of these, too, have sprung statesmen, philosophers and sages, who have shed imperishable lustre upon the age in which they lived. If the amount of *useful* intellectual attainments could be correctly estimated—we entertain no doubt, that the ranks of the intelligent mechanics and agriculturists, would carry off the palm by immense majorities.—[*Philadelphia Sat. Cour.*

A Chapter on Economy.—There is not,—probably, a more economical nation in the world than the French. There is nothing wasted in France. All the fragments are gathered up and turned to some good account. Articles which are here considered entirely worthless,—and are thrown aside as such, are hoarded there with avidity, and by some happy tact, which only a Frenchman possesses, are converted to some useful purpose. A well-gnawed bone,—which American would toss to his dog, is transformed by the French cook into some delicate luxury. The feet—the eyes, the combs, even the brains of fowls are by some mystic process served up to tickle the palate in the shape of different dainty dishes. An American will purchase a fine piece of beef and contrive to get two dinners—three, perhaps, from it, in the shape of a roast, a stew and a soup. Your Frenchman would serve you up a dozen dishes or more, and then dispose of the bone, clean and clear as a whistle, to some trader in that article, to be transformed into knife handles—tooth-picks—toys, or ivory black. There are many men and women who get a livelihood in Paris, by prowling round the streets and bye-places, in search of rags, old iron, and small bits of paper, &c., which they hook out of the rubbish, and by a dexterous movement place in a basket hanging at their backs. Nothing escapes their scrutiny—nothing is too insignificant minute object, which no one but a Frenchman would dream of regarding, is caught up as a prize.

In these purse-trying times, it would perhaps be well to take a lesson in economy of the French. We should not wish to see men and women poking about old rubbish for a subsistence, but we would advise everybody to look twice at a thing before it is thrown away. Take an old coat for example: True a patch on the elbow or the cuff is not quite so seemly—but then a patch on the elbow, after all, is not so bad as a pat on the shoulder by a sheriff.—The hatter's, the tailor's and the butcher's bill, we cannot escape—and yet it would be well to dust the old coat anew before we yet a new fit—brush up the old hat again before we throw it aside forever, and take a second peep into the pantry before we order a fresh supply of provisions. By so doing many a penny might be saved—and in these times we cannot look out too sharp for the small coin—the larger coin are so scarce they do not need watching.—[Port. Trans.

ANTIQUARIAN WONDER.

A paragraph from one of the Western papers was lately going the rounds, containing an account of the ruins of an ancient city in the far West,—ascertained by some of the relics to have been called "Aztalan." It was generally thought to be allied too closely with the marvellous to be entitled to implicit credit. It seems, however, that there is something in the story. The Chicago American contains a drawing of the once existing citadel of Aztalan, as it now stands. It is of great extent, the walls being about five feet high, regularly fortified by strong abutments resembling such as are used in the walling of both ancient modern towns.—The space thus employed is entirely circummured, of large extent, and contains four square mounds for defence, placed in advantageous positions. Outside of the wall of the citadel are numerous mounds, evidently intended for warlike purposes, varying from 8 to 25 feet in height. The walls and buttresses are of brick, twenty-five feet in breadth; and the entire plan of the citadel is evidently formed on mathematical principles. The drawing and the descriptive particulars are stated to be the results of an actual survey recently made by N. F. Hyor, Esq. who states "that these ruins form a new and prominent attraction among the many the West affords, and illustrates and confirms some of the strange theories and opinions of scholars in relation to the early character of our Western Territory. Will the mysteries, asks the writer of Aztalan ever be unveiled? Of a truth the far West is rich in wonder; and in all probability, this is only the first in a train of discoveries for future record and admiration." This ancient place of by-gone days is situated in Wisconsin Territory, township of Jefferson, on the west branch of Rock River.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A most important invention. The annexed account of the invention of a new application of power to produce motion of a most effective character, will be better understood and the value of the invention more fully appreciated by adding some information verbally given by Mr. Haslam.

The motion is effected by the vibration of a heavy pendulum, which receives its impetus from a moderate and continuous exertion of human force, and operates alternately on the pistons of the two cylinders, which in their motion produce equally in each direction of the pendulum the hydrostatic pressure by the use of water or some equally incompressible fluid acting upon confined air.

Should the effect produced by this investigation be such as is described and at so small an expense proportioned to the magnitude of the power, the changes that will be effected, the benefits that will be derived from the use of so valuable a discovery, will exceed even those which have resulted from the use of steam.

We learn, indeed, from Mr. Haslam, that one of the effects produced in Pittsburg by witnessing the operation of the machine constructed here, was the countermand of an order for the construction of one or more steam engines.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

Baltimore, April 8, 1837.

Mr. Roberts,—When I stated to you the fact of an intimate acquaintance of mine having constructed a machine of almost unlimited propelling power on the hydrostatic principle, you were so much pleased with the account as to request a communication from me for insertion in your periodical; with that request I cheerfully comply.

The inventor of this wonderful and useful machine, is Mr. Theophilus Corbine, an eminent veterinarian—a native of Scotland, and now residing in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who, while practising his profession, has for the last seven years employed his leisure hours on this subject, and has now the satisfaction of seeing his plan matured by having constructed one of twelve horse power, which comes fully up to his most sanguine expectations.

This machine he calls Corbyne's Hydrostatic Propelling machine. In its construction it is too simple to admit of improvement, and as no steam nor heat of any kind is used in its operation, there can be no explosion, therefore in its use life is safe, and should any part break, it is, by its simple construction, admissible of speedy repair.

It is applicable to the plough, [the inventor is fully under the impression that a plough constructed on the principles of his machine, will be competent to plough one hundred acres of ground in a day,] and all propelling purposes, and as such must supersede the use of steam.

A machine of one hundred horse power can be worked by one man, and neither its weight nor the room required, will be more than one tenth of the steam engine.

We of the present age, entered on a new era in the application of steam to the propelling of boats on water, in which smoke and vapor supplied the place of canvass. The same age is now bringing forth another era in a more useful and extended scale of operation in this discovery of my friend, who is a philosopher and a philanthropist in every sense of the terms.

Although our profession has for several years made us intimately acquainted, visiting each other, and conversing freely for mutual benefit in our profession—yet, true philosopher like, he never intimated to me that he was studying the subject, until on his way to Washington, he called on me and showed me his model, which is now in the Patent Office. With my respects, I am yours, truly, JOHN HASLAM.

New Method Propagating Apple Trees.—A new plan for increasing plantations of apple trees has lately been carried into extensive practice by the horticulturists of Bohemiah. Neither seeds nor grafting is required. The process is to take shoots from the choisest sorts, insert them in a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot, while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually grows up and becomes a beautiful tree,—bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

Whatever may be the success of the undertaking, its novelty at least is an inducement to give it a fair trial.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

The History of Caspar Hauser has been repeated, in the person of a boy of about 8 years of age, who was left in the night by a coachman, in the streets of Carlsruhe, destitute of every thing but the clothes which he wore, and a shirt in his pocket, wrapped in a handkerchief. He speaks English, French and German, and appears to have been carefully educated. His name is Edward, but he knows nothing of the name of his family, or the place from which he was brought. His eyes had been covered with a bandage during his journey, and he knows nothing of the places which he passed through, except that he heard the name of Strasburgh.—He was committed by the police to the custody of the keeper of the prison.

Burning of the Treasury.—The United States Circuit Court, at Washington, is again engaged upon the trial of Richard H. White, for setting fire to the Treasury buildings in 1833. It may be remembered that on the second trial the jury brought in a special verdict, stating their opinion that the prisoner committed the crime, but finding him not guilty, upon the statute of limitations. This verdict the court has set aside, and ordered a *venire de novo*, for the third trial of the accused.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 2 1837.

The whigs deserve some credit for fidelity in their attachments, and an occasional exhibition of gratitude for past favors. They appear not to have forgotten the obligations they are under to the U. S Bank, and having defended and sustained her against public sentiment in all her schemes of oppression and iniquity until the unbought voice of their own party cried out shame upon them, they now seek every occasion in season and out of season to descant upon the merits of that institution. They hold it up as a remedy for all felt or threatened evils, and would fain make their readers believe that the salvation of the country depends upon the rechartering of the U. S. Bank. This devoted attachment is probably to to be ascribed to the Bank's propensity to buy up men like cattle in the market, as testified to by one who ought to know. Those who have been bought feel the necessity of obeying the mandates of their master, and those who are for sale are anxious to show what useful tools they would make if any one should think it worth while to use them. We had hoped that this institution which the people had put down might be suffered to repose in the quiet of unforgetfulness, but either its own efforts or the injudicious zeal of its friends seem determined to thrust it upon public attention. It will take many turns of the screws before the people will submit to be the vassals of this high priest of Mammon.

We have had a few days of spring-like weather which has made heavy discounts upon the snow-banks in this vicinity. They are still solvent and able to answer heavier drafts. We have more snow-drifts than flowers on the first of May. The faces of the farmers have been unusually long for some weeks past, but all aspects have brightened by a few days genial influence of the sun.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir, I learn by an editorial article in your paper of the 18th inst, that the inhabitants of the town of Paris passed a vote to distribute their portion of the Surplus Revenue.

It is not a little to be regretted that the shire town of this County should have set an example so deeply fraught with evil consequences; though I trust but few towns will follow it, as being contrary to the designs of Congress and contrary to the Act of our Legislature; both of which as good and moral citizens we are bound to respect and obey.

A strong party seems to exist in every town who are regardless of the law and look upon this only as a gift; being full of their exclamations "that it will never be called for." Such language has never been held out by legislators either abroad or at home. The venerable Ex-President in his last annual message, speaks of it only as a deposit, and says "it should be used only as such." And is it not evident that no honest, judicious man can wish to throw this money into the hands of the people without the least restriction upon it whatever.—Such notions are grossly wrong. How is it then that men among you who have been considered as fathers to the town should adopt and pursue such a course, and thus hold out inducements to the honest poor, and endanger property and principle to the despoiling hand of the vicious and intemperate.

Whether there is or is not a probability of this money being called for, matters not, for we are bound (morally so at least) to respect the law which was enacted to regulate it, so long as such law is upon us,—and if it is against the voice of the people, they have a sovereign remedy, and to that remedy let them resort: not barter principle for the paltry sum of a few dollars, and to gratifieing generation."

The inhabitants of the town of Turner met last Monday, according to an adjourned meeting, and made a disposal of their portion of the surplus revenue by funding the principal to be loaned in sums of not less than twenty five or more than one hundred dollars, interest to be paid annually with twenty-five per cent of the principal, that the money may change hands once in four years.

Securities are given by notes signed by the principal and two responsible men as sureties, and the Treasurer of the Surplus fund is instructed to give those applying for the smaller sums the preference. Those opposed to loaning have with much confidence asserted that applications would not be made sufficient to divide the money in sums so diminutive, and thus the Treasurer, as the vote of the town provides in such a case, would loan it in larger sums more to the benefit of the few and less to that of the many, or in their own words more to the favoring of the rich and the oppressing of the poor; but at the moment in which I now write, a greater part of the thirty-six hundred dollars now received is loaned in the smaller sums as provided, and I hazard little in saying that the entire amount will be loaned in sums not exceeding fifty dollars in any instance.

I am thus particular in stating the course adopted by the town of Turner, that the public may know how judiciously she has acted, and that those who have yet action to make upon the subject may "go and do likewise."

A.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

New way to do Town Business.

MR. EDITOR—As I was coming home from Portland the other day my attention was attracted by the barking of my dog: knowing he did not usually bark at nothing I thought I would stop and see what he was barking at. I soon discovered he was barking at an assembly of people collected around a meeting house. Curiosity prompted me to go and see what they were doing. I went into the meeting house and found they were holding a town meeting. They had made choice of a man for Moderator just as I went into the door. He took his stand on the pulpit stairs, and roared out like a *Lion*, "*Order.*" And about the same time I noticed two or three who took their stand in the pulpit, and continued there while the meeting lasted, occasionally singing out to the tune of Order. I also observed a large red faced man, with a large cane in a pew next to the Moderator. He every few moments would strike upon the wall with his cane with all his might, and sing out in a stentorian voice, "Order I say." Notwithstanding all they said in regard to "Order, Order,' thump and "Order, I say," the people appeared determined to be heard: not less then a dozen would be addressing the Moderator at the same time. But upon what subject I could not tell. Nor could I tell whether they were all talking upon the same subject. Occasionally the confusion would subside for a moment. Once in the interium of confusion I noticed a man with a camlet wrapper, who arose and took off his hat. He looked like a standing witness and appeared very dignified. Says Mr. Moderator. No sooner was that said than I heard several say now there will be something done. Some of them stepped forward and offered to hold his hat. But the confusion was so great that I could not hear what was said. He or some other one however I heard say, it was best to defer the subject. The Moderator, (who by the way I should guess had been to the Legislature where they are in the habit of *referring* to the next Legislature) at once says Gentlemen if it be your minds to "*refer*" this subject you will please manifest it. One jumps up and says Mr. Moderator who shall we "refer" it to. But the Moderator did not appear to take much notice of him, but read the next article in the warrant. He read "to see if the town will *except* the report of the committee on the *finastical* concerns of the town." I and my dog pricked up our ears expecting to hear something new, but imagine my disappointment, when a man got up and says Mr. Moderator, we are not prepared. So they voted to pass over the article, as they did all the rest in succession as fast as possible. And then some one motioned to dissolve the meeting, while others were for adjourning, some for one week and others for one year. They were obliged finally to dissolve the meeting as much as three or four times before it would stay dissolved. I have not time to write you any more particulars about the meeting now: but I shall go to Portland again next week, and I will make it in my way to call, and as some of them have a *patent* right for calling town meetings who told me they were determined to have one as often as once a week till they could get the finastical concerns of the town settled. If I find out what they do with their finastical affairs, I will let you know. I guess it means something about the surplus revenue. JONATHAN

FIRE. The dwelling house of Mr. Asa Gould of Bridgton was consumed by fire on the afternoon of the 29th ult. Loss from 800 to $1000.

Surplus Revenue.—We understand that the towns of Sebec, Dover, Guilford, and Atkinson, in this County, and Abbot and Blanchard in Somerset, have voted to distribute their portion of the Surplus money among the people *per capita*. They contend that no law is violated by such distribution, and that upon the principles of justice and equality, the money should be thus disposed of.—*East. Republican.*

☞Is such a disposition of the surplus consistent with that provision of the state law dividing it among the towns, which provides that the towns shall have a right to appropriate this money "*for the same purposes that they have a right to any monies accruing in their treasury from taxation,*" or to loan it on satisfactory security? We understand several legal men of eminence in their profession have decided that the towns have no right to make such a disposition of this money.—East. Argus.

The constitutionality of a distribution of the surplus, by a town, *per capita*, is about to be tested. For the purpose of bringing the question before the Supreme Court for decision, the selectmen of Biddeford have refused to pay over the money agreeably to the vote of the town,—and a suit has been brought on that refusal.—Perhaps it will be well for those towns which have voted to make a similar disposition of their shares to await this decision, before they carry their votes into effect.—East. Argus.

☞The case of Brown was argued to the Jury, on Saturday, the 22d. by Messrs Woodman and Fessenden for the prisoner, and Attorney General Clifford for the Government.—The whole day was consumed, until half past eight in the evening. Chief Justice Weston then occupied about an hour in his charge to the Jury, and the cause was committed to them just before 10 o' clock. In less than an hour the Jury come into Court and rendered a verdict of *Not Guilay.*

The prisoner was then remanded to jail on an indictment charging him with causing the death of his wife, by administering poison to her in January last. He will be tried on this indictment at a special session to be held for that purpose on the first Monday in May next.—[Maine Democrat.]

The oppression of the Government.—The Pennsylvanian in a capital article on the subject of the "pressure," says:

"Politics—at least whig politics—now a-day's are very queer things, and start many queer propositions; but this is certainly the most extraordinary we have come across. What! is it really an oppression to the people of the United States, to the merchants, and the farmers, that two foreign nations should pay us a debt of five or six millions of dollars; that so large a sum should be added to the capital of the country? Is this the oppression complained of, or does the oppression consist in France and Naples sending us gold and silver instead of paper money? It might have been, in our humble judgment, somewhat censurable if the Executive Government had 'assumed the responsibility' of taking the latter; we would agree, too, that it would have been quite oppressive if, by any turn of events, the United States had been called on to *pay* France or Naples five or six millions of dollars; but for the life of us we cannot conceive how we are oppressed, by receiving a payment honestly due and manfully gained, in substantial gold and silver.

"But in truth this is but one of the daily instances presented to us, of that morbid state of political discontent evinced by our opponents, which substitutes for the simplest causes of events, those which are perfectly preposterous, in order to connect them with their partisan warfare, which hazards assertions, and promulgates views, so strangely adverse to common sense, that we are half inclined to adopt our neighbor's own explanation, and agree that the moon must have come nearer the earth than she was wont."

Outrage upon Outrage.—A woman of ill-fame in Memphis, Tenn., followed a respectable lady through the streets of that place, with the avowed intention of inflicting chastisement with a cowhide which she held in her hand. The lady only escaped by taking refuge in a store—her offence was, saying that the virago had barbored one of her servants. The affair created great excitement, and in the evening, the culprit's house was levelled to the ground—during the operation a gun was fired from it which severely wounded one of the assailants. This last fact created additional excitement, and the next morning a public meeting was held, which resolved into a committee for the purpose of placing the obnoxious individuals in a boat without an oar, and set them adrift in the middle of the Mississippi. The "*duty*" was promptly performed, to the letter.

A NEW CONTRIVANCE. In a trial before the Court this week, of an indictment against Constant S. Mendall, of Rochester, for violations of the License laws, the witness testified that Mendall had a store, in which was a partition, on one side of which Mendall kept Dry Goods, and on the other side some person unknown kept *Wet* Goods. In this partition was an opening, in which was constructed a machine, which the witnesses termed a "Wheel of Fortune." The process by which the spirits were obtained was as follows:—the jug was put into the machine, with the money, and the article desired was named. The wheel turned round, and the jug came back with the spirit desired. No one was seen behind the screen, or conversed with. All the purchasers went into Mendall's and all the rum was purchased through the machine. [Plymouth Memorial.

Diplomacy—When the French, in the last European wers, had sent General *Vial* as their envoy to Malta, Mr. Canning proposed, in order to counteract him, or, in other words, to *stop him*, that the English should send the Earl of *Cork*. This would have been something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia, who, when the French government had sent him an ambassador *without an arm*, next day despatched one to Versailles *with a wooden leg*!

Boston Statesman.

IN VINO VERITAS.

We have a very honest confession 'The Globe, of Charles Hammond, under the editorial head, which he distinguishes as his "*afternoon notices.*' All who are acquainted with that spirited editor are aware that, in the evening, he is generally in a condition to say what he thinks, without caring for political consequences. He never spoke a truer word, or one which his own experience would enable him to justify, better than the following:

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

AFTERNOON NOTICES.

THE NEW YORK REMEDY.—The latest accounts from New York, as given in this day's Gazette, is that all the banks of credit have agreed to send bonds into the market, monster Nick Biddle taking the lead. It won't do, Provisions and cotton cannot be kept up to their prices. Bloating produces putridity. A man indulges in strong drink, until his stomach first rejects its natural food, next its exciting ailment. Prostration follows, then medicines, then natural nutrition, and, with a good constitution, there comes a restoration to health. The business world has been drunk until it can no longer keep so. Paper off as it may, great prostration must necessarily precede partial renovation. There must be revolutions in business of the most thorough character. In these revolutions, the industrious destitute poor may look for some improvement in their condition, and the great *bank loafers* may expect to find their level.

Most business men now upon the stage can well recollect the money pressure of 1825, after the great cotton speculations which preceded it. When Jacob Barker, (the *Joseph* of those days) failed, and when the merchants of Pearl street, in New York, fell one after another, like a row of bricks, much as they are now failing.—Every one then understood the causes of the pressure; it was brought about by the extravagant speculations of the times, by overtrading and over-banking. There was then no removal of the deposites—no Jackson circular—no veto to which the trouble could be charged, by those who wanted to turn it to political account. But the *real* causes, over-trading and over-banking, were universally acknowledged to be the true causes. These same causes have had the same effect now, though more aggravated, Men will never learn wisdom by experience, at least in money matters, and these seasons of distress come among us about once in ten or twelve years, and sometimes oftener. But we shall triumph over them as we have done on former occasions—the energies of our country cannot be kept down, and though the innocent and deserving must suffer for a while with those whose extravagancies have brought the pressure upon us, yet the career of our prosperity will be onward.—*New Haven Columbian Register.*

BANKRUPTCY.

The breaking of the local banks seems to form one ingredient in the whig scheme of restoring the Barings and Biddle concern to authority in the Government. We have a beginning in Massachusetts.

THE CHELSEA (MASS.) BANK.—The Boston Album says: "The Chelsea Bank has exploded. Its notes are represented to be hardly worth the paper on which they are printed. Within sixty days, its circulation has been extended from $69,000 to $102,000 due from John B. Glover, $110,000 due from W. H. and G. L. Monrague, $7,600 in the bills of other banks, and $1,279 in specie. 'But a penny's worth of bread for all this sack!'"

It is but a little while since the whig Legislature of Massachusetts made an inquiry into the condition of this bank, which resulted in pronouncing it perfectly safe! Take from the Executive of the United States all power to reject the notes of banks in payment of the revenue, and how long would it be before the Treasury itself would be made bankrupt?—What a comment upon Mr. Webster's construction of the resolution of 1816, and the measure of the late sesion on the same subject!—[The Globe.]

Horrid Piracy.—We mentioned yesterday that a Spanish schooner had been found near Cape Florida, capsized, in which was discovered the body of a man, with a gash across the forehead, four feet, two hands, and the upper and lower jaws of a man. The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes from Key West, April 4th: "There was also found a bundle of American newspapers, dated from the 5th to the 20th of January, 1827, consisting of the Globe, Sun, and Courier, with a small tin box, containing a gold watch, chain and seal, some gold ore, coins Chinese puzzle and a hand press with the following name in type—LUCIANO FORNASARI; also, a trunk of children's clothing, among which was one shirt marked with the initials E. P. In her forecastle, the body of a man with a large gash across his forehead, four human feet, two hands, one upper and lower jaw, and portions of intestines and flesh were floating around, all betokening that murders of the most horrid and heart-sickening character had been committed on board of her. Of course, every thing concerning the ill-fated vessel is left to conjecture; but the probability is that she had been a prey to the pirates, who acted on the proverb that 'dead men tell no tales,' or that a portion of her crew had risen upon the rest, and committed this violence, robbed the vessel of every thing portable of value, and then left the scene of their crimes of the small boats; after which she must have been capsized by the winds."

We learn from the New York Star, that *Luciano Fornasari*, is the name of the celebrated Italian vocalist, who was the principal basso of Montressor's company, and who has been singing with great success at the Mexican Capital.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 15th inst. has come to hand, via New Orleans. It is stated, under date of the 8th, that the French and English Ministers have received instructions from their Governments to demand immediate restitution of the amount taken from the French and English citizens, under the decree of the Force Loan, and an adjustment of all other matters in controversy. The answer of the Mexican government had not transpired.

On the night of the 4th the Message of the President of the United States, was received by express from Vera Cruz. It produced a great sensation in the Capital, than any circumstance for a long time. Congress was convened the next day, in Secret Session. Their action was any thing but favorable to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries. The chambers discussed the propriety of issuing Privateer Licenses, and sending them up the Mediterranean, by an agent for sale.

On the 9th, Government issued an order reducing the nominal value of the copper coin 50 per cent. This produced great commotion,—which was put down by the troops. On the 11th several thousand lepros gathered opposite the President's apartment, and near the cathedral in the Plaza, crying out that they could get nothing to eat with their copper. The troops charged and fired upon them which had the effect to scatter the multitude in every direction. About two o'clock they commenced throwing stones, and broke in all the windows of about twenty or thirty French, English and American stores—which, as they had no weapons to force the doors was suffered with impunity by the troops. On the 12th there was another revolutionary movement. Foreigner's houses were attacked by the populace and all their windows broken. In some houses in the portals, they were not dispersed until some were killed by the soldiers. Dissatisfaction was manifested by the troops, in consequence of the arrearages due them by government, which were paid off with the funds obtained from the merchants.

M. Corro, President ad interim, it was understood, had sent his resignation to Congress—it was thought it would not be accepted as a majority of Congress agreed with him in principles. The troops were anxious to proclaim Bustamente Dictator, but he would not consent.

There had also been revolutionary movements at Puebla, and the situation of the country is represented as most horrible. The feeling against strangers was very strong.—Argus.

MEXICO.

The New York Express has news from Mexico containing Vera Cruz dates to 14th March. Santa Anna remained at his private residence. The country was in a very disordered state, and the English and American resident merchant were in continual apprehension of pillage and violence from the *leperos*, vagabonds who are under the entire influence of the priesthood. The soldiers upon whom the Government is obliged to depend are for the most part thieves and robbers. The two principal competitors for the Presidency are Bustamente, who is supported by the liberals, and at present has the soldiers on his side; and Alaman, a bigoted Jesuit who is upheld by the worst of the priesthood. The result is uncertain. An expedition is on foot to be put under the command of Filisola to subdue the rebellion in California. The Texian expedition, is thought would be abandoned. The Mexican soldiers are without pay or clothes.

Michigan.—The Legislature of this State has passed an act authorizing the sale of scrip for $5,000,000, to be expended on public works, and another appropriation $30,000 for the purpose of Geological Surveys and developing the mineral wealth of the State. Appropriations for purposes of Internal Improvements in Indiana, Illinois, Alabama and other of the young States, have been made upon a scale which astonishes the older members of the family. It is but too evident that those young sisters of ours, though scarce out of their teens, have strong notions of taking the lead in our family matters. It used to be that the schoolmaster went from the old to the new country, but it would be a little ludicrous now to see a Dominie from this part of the world teaching the young idea how to shoot in the far West where idlers, like corn—not to speak of rifles and steamboats—shoot ahead of every thing we can conceive of. It would be amusing, truly to hear our beloved sister Virginia teaching Ohio how to make roads, or our esteemed self, Maryland, lecturing Mississippi on the subject of the Laws and the Constitution The truth is the Old States are the Old Maids of the Federal family, and are stiff and stingy and hard to move from their accustomed staid and solemn gait.—If they do take a hand in the family dance it must always be to a slow tune in some old fashioned, formal cotillion. Such a bouncing, romping, stirring country dance as their young sisters enjoy, would make their old bones ache for the balance of their lives.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Ohio has made the following curious disposal of her portion of the surplus revenue.

The money is to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years. The county commissioners to be fund commissioners in each county, to appoint three others as they may choose. They may dispose of the fund in either of the following ways. 1st, loan it to canal, rail road, turnpike or other improvements; 2d. subscribe it to the stock of banks; 3d, loan it to the State or to any bank in the State, or to individuals; 4th, they may loan the county a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the erection of county buildings. If loaned to individuals the rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. Five per cent. of the interest to be applied to the school fund, the balance to county purposes.

We have not seen a more impudently false statement than the following contained in a letter to the Portland Gazette, dated New York, Thursday April 13th:—

"The Government is our enemy, and it is a powerful one that we cannot overcome. *If the Government would unite with us, we could counteract the movements in England to get back our specie*, and to depress the price of cotton."

The merest tyro ought to know that the whole policy of the Government, including the much abused Treasury circular, has been designed, and has operated, to retain specie in the country. It is the Whig "President Biddle," who is the avowed enemy of the merchants of New York in this respect. He says that England "*wants the specie back and must have it*,"—and very deliberately takes measures to send back Ten Millions. It is the wise policy of the Government in creating a demand for specie here, which embarrasses him in the fulfilment of the duty imposed upon him by his masters in England. "*Hinc illae lachrymae!*"—*Age.*

☞ The following named persons have been appointed Agents of the Patent Office, under the 10th section of the Act passed the 3d ultimo; and Models, if deposited with them, will be forwarded, *by them*, to the Patent office, *free of expense.* For the six New England States:—viz: Daniel P. Drown, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N H. John Anderson, Collector of Customs, at Portland, Me. Archibald W. Hyde, Collector of Customs, at Burlington, Vt. Walter R. Danforth, Collector of Customs, at Providence, R. I. David Henshaw, Collector of Customs, at Boston, Mass. William Conner, Surveyor, Hartford, Conn.

Bangor. A statement in the Bangor Whig shows that that city has a population, exclusive of foreigners who have not lived five years in the country, of 8,401, and that there are 800 foreigners, making a total of 9,201 inhabitants.—This is a smaller number than it is supposed there would have been, if there was not such a universal stagnation of business, and smaller than it would be, if the census had not been taken until the first of June. The growth of Bangor has been truly astonishing. In 1820, the population was only 1221, and in 1830 it was 2,868, in 1835 it was 7,547, and now it is over nine thousand.

INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

Extract of a letter to a gentlemn in this town, from his correspondent, dated Jeremie, Hayti, Feb 22, 1837.

Since my last there has been quite a serious insurrection in the country, which I am glad to say has been speedily extinguished. It originated at Cape Hayti, once the celebrated Cape Francois, a fitting place for massacres.—A Colonel of regiment stationed there, named Isidor, secured the confidence of three regiments and at their head marched against the powder house at the Cape. The doors of this house were made of solid iron, and while they were beating them in, the alarm was given. The General commanding there collected what forces he could obtain and marched against the insurgents, retook the magazine by the bayonet, and killed several of the conspirators. Isidor and his son escaped to the woods. This happened about three weeks ago, since which time they have been pursued, found and shot dead on the spot, which finishes this attempt to overturn the government.—[Portsmouth Journal.

To raise forward Potatoes.—It is said in the New England Farmer, that potatoes exposed to a warm sun a few days before planting, will be a week more forward than those planted in the common way. As the experiment will cost but little trouble, we think it worth the trial, and would suggest to those who make it, to favor us with the result of their respective experiments, as all such things tend to add to the sum of agricultural knowledge; and to inspire an *esprit de corps*, highly promotive to the general interests of husbandmen.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

On the subject of Horticulture, the Boston Courier observes:—

Perhaps no branch of cultivation is so much neglected as this; though much interest has of late years been created in its favor. If gardens require no exclusive attention, an hour at a time, and that not daly, will amply repay the cultivator's care. The earth is greateful, more greateful than all that inhabit it; and it will speedily reward a little attention, a hundred fold. One half of a farmer's support and more of his pleasure, should come from a garden; and his profits, too, might be much increased by it.—He need not raise marigolds and poppies, nor yet turnebs or pimps, but he can put in a vine that will give grapes to him and his posterity.—He may, with small expense, plant a tree, that will ror many years offer him the best gifts of Pomona. There is no country under the fruit ripening sun, in which horticulture is so much neglected as this, except Russia; and in the Soutl east, rich fruits are raised even there.—We not only neglect fruits, but the esculent vegetables, that are so considerable and salutary a part of food in other countries. To all those who, at this season, ere it is too late, would turn over a new leaf, we recommend a visit to the Messrs. Winship's nursery, at Brighton, where they will see much both for profit and pleasure.

Prepare for Spring.—As the seasons is fast approaching when Clover and other grass seeds will be sown, we deem it adviseable to bespeak for their future pastures and meadows, from our agricultural brethren, a liberal bestowal of seed. He who sows *scantily* must expect to reap in a proportionate degree, roots gather more weeds than hay. In every soil there are ample supplies of the seed of every variety of wild and noxious herbage, and if these are not supplanted by a wholesome covering of artificial grasses, they will inevitably germinate, and show their pestilent fronts to the annoyance of proprietors, and the discomfort of their stock: for the earth will be busy in despite of all the maltreatment it receives at human hands.

Farmer & Gardener.

An Example for Youth.—A little boy in destitute circumstances, was put out as an apprentice to a mechanic. For some time he was the youngest apprentice, and of course had to go upon errands for the apprentices, and not unfrequently to procure for them ardent spirits; of which all except himself partook, because, as they said it did them good. He however used none, and, in consequence of it, was often the object of severe ridicule from the older apprentices, because as they said, he had not sufficient manhood to drink rum; and as they were revelling over their poison, he under their insults and cruelty, often retired and vented his grief in tears. But now every one of the older apprentices, we are informed, are in the drunkard's grave; and this youngest apprentice, at whom they used to scoff, is sober and respectable, and worth a hundred thousand dollars. In his employment are about one hundred and ninety men who do not use ardent spirits; and he is exerting upon many thousands an influence in the highest degree salutary, which may be transmitted by them to future generations, and be the means, through grace, of preparing multitudes, not only for usefulness and respectability on earth, but for an exceeding and eternal weight of glory in Heaven.—[Lon. Vis.

A long nap. The Schoharrie Republican tells a story of a Mrs Sydney, living about five miles from that city, who recently took a comfortable snooze of six days' and nights' length. We suspect she is a descendant of Rip Van Winkle. After taking tea on the 18th, she sat down in her chair and fell asleep; the family finding it impossible to awake her at the usual time of going to bed, she was consigned to her couch where she slept constantly, and to all appearances, easily, until the 24th, without taking *any* food.

Decoy Lights.—Capt. Hatch, of the schr. Proxy, reports that on Wednesday night, being 15 miles east of Fire Island, he saw three lights, two of which he supposed to be the lights on the Highlands, and the other the light on Sandy Hook. Stood in for them, but the wind shifting ahead, he was obliged to tack, and in standing off lost sight of them. The next morning saw the Highland lights ahead, and has no doubt that the lights he saw during the night were decoys. But for the change of the wind, he should in all probability have run ashore, being entirely deceived by them.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

Providence.—At a city feast in London, one of the company was expatiating on the blessings of Providence. "Aye," said Alderman Curtis, smacking his lips, "it is a blessed place, sure enough; we get all our turtle from it."

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The Midnight Sun.—At Enontekia in Lapland, during the space of three weeks in every year, the minister informed Dr. Clarke, that he is able to light his pipe at midnight with a common burning glass: and when the clouds do not intervene he may continue this practice for a longer time, but the atmosphere becomes clouded as the season advances. From the church near his house, it is visible at midnight, during seven weeks in each year; but the pleasure of this long day is dearly purchased by an almost uninterrupted night for the rest of the year;—a continual winter in which it is difficult to dispense with the use of candles, during the space of three hours in each day.

Conundrum. Why are printers' account like faith?

Because they are the substance of things hoped for, and the *evidence of things not seen.*

Joseph Howard, Esq. of Limerick, has been appointed District Attorney for this State, in place of John Anderson, resigned. Mr Howard is every way qualified to fulfil the duties of the office, and will undoubtedly do honor to himself and the State.

Prince Napoleon Louis Buonaparte is now in New York, and it is said he is shortly to make a tour through the United States.

The town of Calais has voted to loan out its share of the surplus, in sums not less than 50 nor more than $200, at 6 per cent., the interest to be appropriated to pay poll tax.

Wheat is fallen to one dollar in Zanesville.—Flour six dollars and fifty cents.

Mathias the Prophet.—A person with a long beard, calling himself Mathias, the Prophet, whose villainous conduct a few years since rendered him so notorious, made his appearance in Greensburg Pa., on Tuesday last, and delivered a harangue in his usual style, at the Court House. His presence attracted but little attention.

The Hon George Poindexter has entirely recovered and passed Grand Gulf, Miss., the first week in March on his way, Ky., which he has selected as his future residence.

The Salt River Patriot says the girls "out West," drink a pint of yeast when they go to bed at night, to make them *rise* early in the morning.

Connubial Bliss. "My dear," said he, "you seem to wear the small clothes."

"My dear," said she, "somebody must wear them." [N. Y. Herald.

Absence of Mind.—A Mr. Thomas, a lamplighter, hung himself instead of one of his lamps, in New York, the other day.

A New York paper estimates the quantity of gold worn by the people of the United States in ornaments is not less than 625,000 ounces.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia on the 30th ult.' passed an act prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of potatoes and grain form that province. The act is to continue in force, as respects Cape Breton, until July 1, and in every other part of the province until June 10.—[Boston Trans.]

A Sailor picked up. The Yarmouth N. S. Herald, in announcing the arrival of the brig Pleiades, from Montego Bay, relates the following incident:

On the night the Pleiades left Jamaica, about nine miles from land, picked up a sailor named Robert Darrell, of the ship Hanover, of Glasgow. He, with two of his shipmates, were beating up in a boat from Green Island to Montego Bay—when the boat unfortunately foundered, and he supported himself nearly 12 hours on two pieces of board; the whole time surrounded by sharks, which he kept off by incessantly kicking. He was taken on board in an exhausted state, and carried back to Jamaica. His shipmates, whom he last saw endeavoring to support themselves on an oar, although every search was made for them, could not be found.

MARRIED.

In Augusta, Mr. Reuben Greenleaf, to Miss Rosina Leeman.

In Cooperstown, N. Y. Mr. Abel Price, aged 22, to Mrs. Euphronia Rugg, aged 60.

Their marriage, sure, is very snug,
They joined them in a trice,
And now 'tis clear that one old Rugg,
Has fetch'd a handsome Price.

DIED.

In Augusta, Miss Louisa Page, aged 24.—Deac. Benjamin Morrill, aged 77.

In Portland, 23d ult., Mr. William Harris, Jr. aged 26 years.

In Rumford, 11th ult., Mrs. Dorothy Rolfe, widow of the late Mr. Henry Rolfe, aged 71.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL WHITTEMORE,

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABNER STUBBS.

Jay, April 11, 1837. 38

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

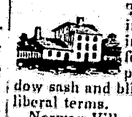
In consequence of the above disolution it is *imperative on all* who are indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to J. Howe who is authorised to settle the same.

HIRAM HUBBARD.
JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

The business will be carried on as usual by Jeremiah Howe.

Norway, April 28th, 1837. 38

For Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Stand in Norway Village, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, work-shop 25 feet by 30 feet two stories high. Also a good water privilege and machinery for making window sash and blinds. All which he offers for sale on liberal terms. DWIGHT AVERY.

Norway-Village, April 19, 1837. 37

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved Fashions.

—ALSO—

BANDBOXES.

Norway-Village, April 10, 1837. tf 35

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned would give notice, that the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, has given a further time of six months from the seventh of March inst. for creditors to the Estate of JAMES W RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said county, to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session on the last Saturdays of April, May, July, and August, at the Office of Edward L Osgood in said Fryeburg, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. for the purpose of examining all claims that may be presented.

E. L. OSGOOD,
J. O. McMILLAN, } Com'rs.
IRA TOWLE,

Fryeburg, March 10, 1837. 3w34

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Probate Court within and for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Hebron in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of JAMES FARRIS late of said Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, as necessary, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased. Also Pew No. 14, on the floor of the Baptist Meeting-house in said Hebron, and Pew No. 8, in the Gallery of said house.

MARTHA FARRIS, Administratrix.

Hebron, March 18th, 1837.

Maine Register

JUST recieved and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, April 15, 1837. 4w36

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM BROWN,

late of Waterford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the seventh day of March A. D. 1837, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the services aforesaid at the Store of Sprout Hapgood & Co. in said Waterford, on the last Saturdays of May, June, and July next, from one to six o clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOSIAH MONROE,
SPROUT HAPGOOD.

Waterford, March 7, 1837. 37

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by Honorable Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

AMASA CLARK,

late of Bethel, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the eleventh day of April instant, is allowed for said creditors to exhibit their said claims, and that the said Commissioners will be in session at the dwelling-house of Jedediah Burbank of said Bethel, on the first Mondays of June and October next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, }
SAMUEL BARKER, } Com'rs.

Bethel, April 19, 1837. 36

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that I have given my son Stephen C. Andrews liberty to act for himself, claiming none of his wages and paying no debts of his contracting after this date. AMOS ANDREWS.

Attest—Moses C. Heald.

Lovell, April 18, 1837. *37

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Leroy C. Lufkin his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH LUFKIN.

Attest—James M. Dolloff.

Rumford, March 21, 1837. *3w35

Assessor's Notice.

THE Assessors of the Town of Paris hereby give notice to the inhabitants and all other persons liable to be taxed in said town, that they will be in session at their room over the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Hammond, on Monday and Tuesday the first and second days of May next, to recieve a true and perfect list conformable to law, of their polls and all their estates both real and personal, including proprietory estates and estate in trust, which they respectively own or may be possessed of on the first day of May 1837.

They also give notice that no one has a right to claim any abatement except those who hand in their lists under oath. Therefore those persons who have heretofore considered themselves overtaxed, are particularly requested to take notice and hand in their lists according to law, that their taxes may be rightly apportioned, and the Assessors saved the unpleasant duty of dooming their estates.

All real estate which has changed hands is liable to be taxed as it was in the last assessment unless seasonable notice is given to the Assessors.

MOSES HAMMOND, }
RUFUS STOWELL, } Assessors of
BENJ. F. CRAWFORD, } Paris.

Paris, April 19, 1837.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20, 1837. tf

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

On the petition of Wm. H. Drake, administrator on the estate of Elinb Bisbee late of Sumner in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which she owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred, twenty-five dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Perez T. Record, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Smith late of Hebron in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM H. DRAKE, Administrator on the estate of Elinb Bisbee late of Sumner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ELBRIDGE BICKNELL, Administrator on the estate of John Bicknell, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-third day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES MARSTON,

late of Albany, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AMOS MARSTON.

Albany, April 11, 1837. *3w36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL PINGREE,

late of Albany, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY HUTCHINSON.

Albany, April 11, 1837. *3w37

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at public auction on Saturday the sixth day of May next at ten o'clock A M, so much of the real estate of

BENJAMIN ELLIS,

late of Hartford in said County, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.—Said estate consists of the Homested Farm of the deceased,—Also the out Lands being a Lot of Land and Gore lying North and adjoining Charles Leightons in said Hartford. And also thereversion of the widow's Dower therein if necessary. Said sale will be at the dwelling house of the Wid Hannah Ellis on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator.

Hartford, April 11, 1837. 36

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon on the premises, all the Real Estate that

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,

died seized and possessed of in the town of Rumford consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land, about eighty under improvement, bounded southeasterly by land of B. Curtis, with the buildings thereon standing, together with the reversion of the widow's dower in the same. AZOR BARRELL, Adm'r.

April 11th, 1837. 36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LYMAN RAWSON.

Rumford, April 11, 1837. 3w36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES DONHAM,

late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RANSOM DONHAM.

Woodstock, March 7, 1837. 34

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

late of Oxford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to LEVI WILLIAMS.

Norway, March 7, 1837. 3w34

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbid trusting on my account Lewis Bean harboring or a town pauper, or any of his family, as I have made provision for their support, and shall not pay no contracted by him or them, without authority from me.

[Canton, March 27, 1837.] BARAK RECORD.

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-Resident Proprietors and Owners of Improved and Unimproved Land in the Town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me fo collection for the year 1836, for County Town, and School District Taxes, and remain unpaidr asfollows:—

Non-Residents.		No. Acres.	Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	T. & C. Tax.	School house tax in dis. No. 10.
Owner Unknown.	Occupied by Stephen McIntire, house, barn and land,	38				$315	$2,08	
Robert Gibson 2d	of the Buck Place,					300	1,99	
Owner unknown.	Part of Lot on Stow Line, occupied by Daniel Chandler,					100	School house tax in dis. 62c.	
Do.	House and land occupied by John Whitaker,					150	93	
do.	House and land occupied by Gilpatrick,					150	93	
Owner unknown.	Original Proprietors.							
do	John Evans,	22	5		50	150	$2,16	
do	B. Russell,	13	3		60	180	2,59	
do	E. Walker,		4			500	7,20	3/4 paid.
do	Jas. Clements,	42	4		40	200	2,88	
do	J. Webster, Meadow,		4		35	140	2,01	
Land on the great Island, formerly owned by Lord,					25	125	1,80	
Owner unknown.	E. Walker,		4		16	48	,69	1/2 paid.
do	John Evans,	54	6		12 rods	15	,21	
do	David Evans,	56	6		12 "	15	,21	
do	Ezekiel Walker,	29	6			40	,58	
do	Wm. Eaton,	31	6			35	,50	
do	John Chandler, Jr.	32	6			30	,43	
do	A. Chandler,	33	6			30	,43	
do	Jas. Clements,	34	6			30	,43	
do	Moses Ames,	35	6			30	,43	
do	Jno. Farrington,	46	6			20	,28	
do	Jno. Stevens,	62	6			20	,28	
do	Parsonage,	57	6			30	,28	

Unless said taxes, with all intervening charges, are paid to me on or before SATURDAY THE 19th DAY OF AUGUST next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Sam'l Souther in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all legal charges.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr. Collector of Fryeburg for 1836.

Fryeburg, April 3d, A. D. 1837. 35

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully represent and shew that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village, and following the Sweden road to the foot of the hill on the Westerly side of Eliphalet Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moose Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance. We therefor request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as above described.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 18, 1836. 34

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the town of Brownfield, would respectfully represent, that an alteration in the County road leading from Bridgton through Denmark to Brownfield, near Jos. Howard's, Esq. or a new way commencing at or near the John Eames' Hill (so called) in Denmark, and intersecting the County road that leads over the upper Bridge that crosses the Saco River to the road that leads from Fryeburg to Denmark near Capt. Abner Gee's or in that place that the Commissioners should think best, and a discontinuance of so much of the old way as would be rendered necessary by a new location, would relieve the Inhabitants of said town of Brownfield of the expense of the building and supporting the one half of the lower Bridge that passes over Saco River and that the public could not sustain any injury by said alteration. We do therefore most respectfully request that said alteration should take place.

Oct. 22, 1836.] DANIEL BEAN, & 6 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Zachariah Miller in said Brownfield, on Tuesday the second day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not by granted. 33

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

Wm. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK AND Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our emale writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

ers. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Mendinn, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. B. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $50 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage, or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Elias M. Carter in Bethel in said county, on Saturday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Nathan Hall and Alvah Estes, both of said Bethel, yeomen, have to redeem the lot of land numbered ten in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel. The same having been mortgaged by the said Hall to Timothy Carter, James F. Carter, and Elias M Carter, for the security of the payment of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, as will appear by his mortgaged deed as aforesaid, dated Nov. 8, 1834, and as recorded in the Oxford Records Book 43, Page 175 Terms of sale made know at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1837. 3w31

One Cent Reward!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting RUFUS MORE on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the time he left my house. Any person who will return said runaway shall be entitled to the above reward. BENJAMIN BORDMAN.

Byron, March 13, 1837. *3w32

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 Testimonials have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. sept29

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that DANIEL TRACEY has in and to the farm and buildings where the said Tracey now lives in Berlin in said county of Oxford, if said Execution is not otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February 10, 1837. 3w32

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Edward Reynolds and Mary his wife and five minor children, viz.—Meletiah, Mary H., Isaac, Reily, and Julia, paupers of the town of Rumford, either on account of said town or myself, as under contract with the Overseers of said town I have made suitable provisions for them at my dwelling house in said Rumford for the ensuing year. Therefore shall pay no debts of their contracting on account of myself or of said Rumford.

JAMES H. FARNUM.

Rumford, March 22, 1837. 3 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The Young Mother, by Dr. Alcott.
The Farmer's Receipt Book and Pocket Farrier.
Green's Small Grammar.
Alonzo & Melissa.
The Rich Poor Man and the Poor Rich Man.
Path to Peace.
Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 28, 1837. tf32

WANTED—Immediately,

AS an Apprentice to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 33

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts. per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice and Billious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

THE Town of Mexico, in said County, by their Selectmen duly authorized, beg leave respectfully to represent, that there is and long has been a controversy or dispute between said Town and the adjoining Town of Rumford in said County, as to the jurisdictional limits of the same, and pray that the same may be run, marked, and established by Commissioners to be appointed by the Hon. Court aforesaid. Your Petitioners pray, that after due notice, Commissioners may be appointed to ascertain and determine the line in dispute and to describe the same by courses and distances; to make, set, and mention in their return suitable marks and monuments for the permanent establishment of said line, and also to make duplicate returns in the premises, that the same being accepted and recorded by the Hon. Court aforesaid, may ever after be deemed and taken as the true dividing line between said Towns.

JOHN G. BARNARD, } Selectmen
PETER TRASK, } of Mexico.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At the Supreme Judicial Court held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris in said county, the last of said publications and the other notice to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1837, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true Copy of Petition and Order thereon.

3w31 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty second day of April next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Store of John Higgins, Esq in Porter in said county, all the right in equity which Jeremiah Storer has in and to a tract of land situated in Brownfield in said county, being the farm on which he now lives and bounded on the East by land of Samuel Merrill, on the North and West by land of Walter Edgcomb, and on the South by the road. Said farm is now mortgaged to Daniel Bean, Esq to recover the payment of a sum that will be made known at the time and place of sale. Conditions made known at said time and place

JAMES THOMAS, Dept. Sheriff

Porter, March 18th, 1837. 3w33

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Grover, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the sixth day of March instant, and having made suitable arrangements for his comfortable support at my dwelling house in Newry, this is to caution and forbid any and all persons against harboring or trusting said Grover on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined to pay no charges on his account, incurred for his support out of my family, and shall claim all wages for his labor or services. IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w33

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at two of the clock P M, at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which JOHN HOAR has in and to a certain farm with the buildings standing thereon situated in Number Two, Second Range in said county of Oxford, and the same on which said Hoar now lives, the same having been under morigage to Farner and Sangers,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February, 13, 1837. 3w32

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. March 31, 1837.

Andrews Abiezer	King Maria
Andrews Edward 4	Ludden Sarah C.
Berry, Geo. W. & Foxwell Swan,	Lastley Walter
	Macumber Daniel
Brown Luke	Mitchell Stephen
Blake Mary Ann	Prentiss Caleb
Caldwell John	Penley Joseph
Churchill Sullivan	Perry James
Codman R. A. L.	Parsons Henry R.
Cushman Caleb	Richardson Derius
Cummings Joseph	Rowe Harriet 2
Dannet John	Stevens Mahala B.
Daniels John R.	Stillings Isaiah 2
Doe Mary A.	Stowell Thomas
Farewell Henry	Swet Israel
Field Ancel	Shaw Saranna
Follett Orville	Turner Betsey B.
Fellows Jonathan jr.	Tribou Adney 2
Green Nath'l W.	Winship Elvira
Goodwin Thomas J.	Weeks Clarissa H.
Hall Abijah	Washburn Luther
Jordan David	Whitehead Jefferson

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Woodstock, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in Bills committed to me the undersigned as Collector of said town for the year 1835, in the sums following viz:

Owners.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & town tax.	Deficient highway tax for 1834	School house tax.	Doll'rs in the $100 which was ordered to have been expended in 1834	Doll'rs in the $100 which was to have been ex pended in 1834
East part of Wookstock.								
Unkown	4	64	50	75		1,20		1,95
do	24	100	10	15	21			30
do	90	100	25	37,5		,60		97,5
do	94	100	50	75				75
do	98	100	75	1,12,5				1,12,5
do	113	100	45	67,5	95		41	2,03,5
do	116	100	30	45	64		27	1,36
do	46	100	17	25,5	36		15	76,5
West part of Woodstock.								
Undivided half of								
do	20	50	20	30				30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Thursday the sixth day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Store of Welcome Kinsley in said town at ten of the clock in the forenoon as will discharge the same.

EDMUND CHASE, Collector of

31 Woodstock for 1835.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late Hezekiah Pike. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 34 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

Terms,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every means in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, weakness, sprains, and child-bites. Price 50 cents.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with a like other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 eoply

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Elbridge G. Evans his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SIMEON EVANS.

Witness,—James Evans.

Stoneham, March 27th, 1837. *36

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—April 6, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of May next, at one o'clock PM, at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Andover in said County, All the right which JACOB YORK has of redeeming from James F. Bragg, jr. his executors, administrators, or assigns, a certain Lot of Land situated in Township Numbered Five, in the first Range of Townships in said County, being Lot Numbered twelve in the first Range of Lots in said Township. Said Bragg being the purchaser of the right in equity of said Land. 36

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in *one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children of the tenderest.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞ None are genuine unless signed T. Kidder, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Conway,) to whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 eoply

VOLUME 4.

OXFORD D
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISH
G. W. MI
TERMS—One dollar and
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Two dollars at the end of th
No paper discontinued til
he option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS in
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any Advertisement beyond t
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ad dressed to the publisher, P

[From Colburn's London N

THE IRISHMA

"'Twas on the spot in a
But now for British val

Captain F———, of
serving in Egypt, was on
marquee, when he saw, d
ble Arab, bestriding the l
which also carried a pan
ed with garden escule
somewhat rare, commod
place.

This purveyor of gree
sively along; looking out
his evil star sent him such
not bargain for—a tall
dressed, and armed to t
a word, dragged him from
panniers off their bearer,
etable store" upon the sa
hero's temporary necessit
it was probable that he w
ted one so mean, but for
nically usurping the good
rior; yet, ere he had lite
to cross the animal, a d
below the ordinary size
been cleaning his master'
out,

"What d'ye mean be d
How dar ye maltreate the
ful calling? Let go his
row, my lad!

The Mussulman, thoug
stand a word this champi
ed forth, could neither m
hostile looks and menace
Jemmy Mulhollan, to wh
vouchsafed the mute and
his hand on his dagger.

"Och, you murtherin'
do you?" cried Jemmy.
ners!"

Then, springing upon t
entor, he wrenched the w
and flung it into the air.

"Hooroo!" shouted J
passion, and reiterating th
frequently heard in an Iri

The follower of Maho
moments utterly confound
and success of the attack
self-possession, prepared
his girdle.

"Ye're there, are yo
Bad cess to ye, but I'll
yez yet?"

Saying this, Jemmy m
his bull-head at the breas
felled him to the earth,
of him. As they rolled
prostrate scuffle, the acti
ly abducted his foe's p
second from the folds of
and alarmed the guard,
ing to the spot, secured
Mulhollan, spite his n
and blade, was unhurt;
eye "bunged up;" while
Erin had performed a d
operation, broaching its
some vest was liberally
ready-made-out strong c
tery. The suffering par
who had been led to the
on seeing the Comman
complaint of the rough
been insulted.

The poor Irish lad
guard-house; the Turk
whom the command he
'When the brave Abercrom

His Lordship ordere
tigated; and Captain
what he had witnessed
the humane impulse of
cock. Still the malig
Turk demanded the li
piation.

It was the policy of
the Ottomans and Ma
bout our camp with ev
culiar circumstances
dangerous to refuse ev

A drum-head court
Mulhollan's transgress
ordered for instant e
being made known to
tive infidel, he seeme
isfaction was somewh
that "the regulations
not permit persons of
a punishment.

In about an hour
seen marching towar
of the camp, and in
prisoner, who, to his